Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

## LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended July 29, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

### OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of vessels fumigated with sulphur | 1 |
| Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas | 16 |
| Pounds of sulphur used | 40 |
| Pounds of cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation | 588 |
| Pints of sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation | 878 |
| Clean bills of health issued | 44 |
| Foul bills of health issued | 3 |

### FIELD OPERATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of rodents trapped | 7,300 |
| Number of premises inspected | 6,306 |
| Notices served | 510 |
| Number of garbage cans installed | 46 |

### BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

| | |
|---|---|
| By elevation | 119 |
| By marginal concrete wall | 119 |
| By concrete floor and wall | 133 |
| By minor repairs | 258 |
| Total buildings rat proofed | 629 |
| Square yards of concrete laid | 12,687 |
| Number of premises, planking and shed flooring removed | 65 |
| Number of buildings demolished | 87 |
| Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated) | 121,585 |

### LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rodents received by species: | |
| Mus rattus | 134 |
| Mus norvegicus | 1,046 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 152 |
| Mus musculus | 5,807 |
| Wood rats | 35 |
| Muskrats | 29 |
| Putrid (included in enumeration of species) | 146 |
| Total rodents received at laboratory | 7,203 |
| Rodents examined | 1,380 |
| Number of rats suspected of plague | [1] 42 |
| Plague rats confirmed | None. |

### PLAGUE STATUS TO JULY 29, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.

Last case of rodent plague, July 7, 1916.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of rodents captured to July 29 | 787,761 |
| Total number of rodents examined to July 29 | 372,012 |
| Total cases of rodent plague to July 29, by species: | |
| Mus musculus | 6 |
| Mus rattus | 19 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 16 |
| Mus norvegicus | 274 |
| Total rodent cases to July 29, 1916 | 315 |

## HAWAII—HONOLULU—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Honolulu for the week ended July 22, 1916, was received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total rats and mongoose taken | 387 |
| Rats trapped | 386 |
| Mongoose trapped | 1 |
| Examined microscopically | 321 |
| Examined macroscopically | 66 |
| Showing plague infection | None. |
| Classification of rats trapped: | |
| Mus alexandrinus | 136 |
| Mus musculus | 193 |
| Mus norvegicus | 54 |
| Mus rattus | 3 |
| Average number of traps set daily | 984 |
| Cost per rat destroyed | $19\frac{2}{5}$ cents. |

Last case rat plague Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.

Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.

Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.

Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.

[1] Indicates the number of rodents, the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.